

Austrians Strike at Italy on 100-Mile Front; Peace Revolt Reported in Dual Monarchy

J.A.O'Leary Is Arrested On Farm in Far West

Captured in State of Washington by the Department of Justice

Raised Chickens And Tilled Plot

Man in His Employ Gave Information to Government Officials

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the fugitive Sinn Fein organizer, has been caught. Charles H. De Woody, chief of the Department of Justice, left New York late Thursday night to bring him back to this city. He is now on his way back to New York.

O'Leary, who fled from trial on an indictment which charged him with attempting to obstruct the operation of the selective service act, and has since been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for conspiring with others to commit treason—the penalty for which is death—was caught in a shack near the town of Sara, Wash., twenty-seven miles from Portland, Ore. He was alone and presumably thought himself safe from detection.

News of his arrest has been kept secret by the Department of Justice, whose agents succeeded in locating the fugitive several days ago. His arrest, it took place on Thursday of last week.

O'Leary was arrested by Federal officials on information given by a man employed by O'Leary on a three-acre chicken farm, which O'Leary had rented.

Had Assumed Name

O'Leary attracted almost no attention in Sara. Under an assumed name he raised chickens and tilled a garden on the little plot of ground. On Tuesday of this week a man who was working for him, also a stranger in Clarke County, appeared at the Sheriff's office at Vancouver, and said that he had learned something about his employer that Federal officials wanted to know. The Sheriff's office directed him to the Federal offices and the arrest Thursday followed.

Jeremiah O'Leary was indicted by the Federal grand jury last November on charges of conspiring to obstruct the operation of the selective service act. Named with him in the indictment were Luther S. Bedford, Adolph Stern and the Bull Publishing Company. The trial was set for the early spring, but, owing to the fact that O'Leary was forced to undergo an operation for appendicitis in St. Catherine's Hospital, the date was reset for May 6.

On that day Colonel Felder, counsel for O'Leary, appeared in court and told Judge Hand his client had not sufficiently recovered from the effects of the operation to stand the ordeal of a trial. His request for a postponement was granted and the case put on the calendar for May 20.

On May 20 Colonel Felder appeared in court and explained to Judge Hand that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of O'Leary, who had been missing since May 8, when he was at the office of his brother, John J. O'Leary. John J. O'Leary told the Federal authorities Jeremiah had gone on a fishing trip in the Adirondacks.

Immediately after flight of the Irish agitator was discovered the Federal grand jury started an investigation to ascertain how he escaped. This investigation resulted in the indictment and arrest of John O'Leary, who was charged with obstructing justice, in that he aided his brother in fleeing.

Mr. De Woody directed the hunt for the fugitive. Every investigating agency of the government joined in the search, and extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent his reaching the Mexican border. Scotland Yard was notified of the escape, and every ship landing from an American port was searched.

John J. O'Leary, on Trial To-morrow, Is Prepared to Fight

When the trial of John J. O'Leary is resumed in the Federal District Court to-morrow the defence will be prepared to fight to a bitter end, despite the startling revelations made by Earl Barnes, Assistant United States Attorney, in his opening address to the jurors on Friday.

Colonel Felder made this point clear yesterday when he said there was not the slightest halt in his preparations to go on with the case. He added that the Lyons developments would be fully met as regards the statement that John J. O'Leary bought a ticket to St. Louis for his fugitive brother, Jeremiah, and also the sending of telegrams to Jeremiah by John.

"We will call fifty or seventy-five

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

German Ship Is Sheltered By Holland

Britain Makes Vigorous Protest to the Netherlands

LONDON, June 15.—The direct charge that the Dutch government sheltered a German vessel at a Dutch port to save her from being captured by the British is made in a British dispatch which has just been made public. The case was that of the Maria, 4,000 tons, which entered the harbor of Tandjong Priok, Java, Dutch East Indies, in May, 1918. She was flying the German mercantile flag, but is believed to have been a German auxiliary cruiser.

The correspondence between Great Britain and Holland on the subject contains some very sharp language. The British Minister at the Hague in a letter to Jonkherr J. London, the

Teuton Author And Actress Are Seized

Dr. Hans Heinz Ewers Is Charged With Being Active Propagandist

Woman Spoke in Praise of Kaiser

Upbraided Brother for Attempting to Become American Citizen

Dr. Hans Heinz Ewers, president of the Society of German Authors, and a prolific writer of successful novels and short stories, which have been translated into many languages, was arrested yesterday by agents of the De-

Mexico Inflamed By Teuton Lies, Say Labor Men

Powerful Press Campaign Described by Returned Delegates

ST. PAUL, June 15.—A picture of the enormous powerful press campaign which Germany has organized in Mexico to prejudice the people against the Allies, and America in particular, was drawn by James Lord, just back from Mexico on a mission for the American Federation of Labor, reporting to the federation convention here to-day.

Although the picture drawn is astonishing, it is generally believed here that "the half has not been told," and that the information later to be given to the government will be of a grave character.

The mission, whose purpose was to stimulate the organization of a Pan-American federation of labor, was "the storm centre of a most vicious campaign of German propaganda" from the day it entered the country to the day

U. S. to Have 3,000,000 in Army Aug. 1

Crowder Also Says Draft Ages May Have To Be Raised

800,000 in France, Gen. March Asserts

Daniels Asks Increase of 40,000 Men in the Navy Personnel

Just how big a blow America is planning to deal the enemy was visualized clearly yesterday by statistics of our military and naval participation in the war, made public in Washington by Provost Marshal General Crowder, General March, Chief of Staff, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Three million Americans will be under arms by next August 1, according to General Crowder, who told the Senate Military Committee an extension of the age limit in the army draft might be necessary to maintain this rate of mobilization.

More than 800,000 of the three million are already in France, and the expectation is that a million will be there by July 1. This number, according to General March, who gave the figures, includes non-combatant units. The rate of overseas movement, he said, was limited only by the capacity of the ships available.

Forty thousand men will have to be added to the navy personnel to man the great fleet of American warships which will be turned out during the fiscal year. This increase in the navy was asked by Secretary Daniels because warships are now being turned out faster than they can be manned.

America Has Sent 800,000 to France, Says Gen. March

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, June 15.—General March, chief of staff of the United States army, to-day announced that this country had passed the 800,000 mark in shipping men to France. This number included those on the seas as well as those who had already arrived abroad and non-combatants as well as combatants. He said this country would continue sending men at the present rate, the only limitation being that imposed by shipping facilities.

The general said these things in the course of what is to be a regular weekly talk to the newspaper correspondents here, the purpose of which is to keep the country better informed upon the war. General March reviewed the whole German effort since the first drive began on March 21 and indicated the American army view of its purposes.

This view is that the main object of the German efforts is to capture the Channel ports. The secondary object is the capture of Paris. The general dismisses all of the other objectives that have been frequently mentioned, such as the taking of Amiens and the separation of the French and British armies.

One Blow at Britain, Another at France

The German generals are aiming one blow at England and another blow at France. The blow at England is the more important, because if it succeeds it will have an immense practical as well as moral consequence. With Germany in possession of the Channel ports England would be isolated. It would take more ships to maintain her army in France than it does and the course of shipping between the two countries would be more dangerous.

The effect of the loss of Paris would be moral and political, though General March indicated that in some degree it would be also practical.

The general discussed the all-important man power question, and while discrediting the reports from France that superiority of the Allies would be reestablished in a month, declined to predict when the balance would change.

Apparently too little is known of Germany's resources in men for the general to hazard a guess. He said, however, that England was sending men to the front. And he indicated the great importance of the man power by pointing out that the Allies now had to hold sixty-six more miles of front

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

The Barrier Again Is Closed. We Are Confident, Says Paris

PARIS, June 15.—The following official comment was issued this evening:

The third of the enemy's great offensives has been mastered ever since the third day.

When one stops to think that the Germans, electrified by their success on the Marne, expected to overwhelm us and advance along the road to Paris through Compiègne, which was their first objective, the importance of June 11, which obliged them to stop, can be seen.

For seven days the enemy was able to make progress in the offensive beginning March 21. Following May 27 his advance was interrupted in the same length of time. On this occasion the Germans, who had let loose their attack on June 9, had to give up after the battle of June 11.

Our soldiers, inferior in number, have beaten the best assault troops of the German Empire and inflicted upon them terrible losses, and closed again the barrier. This result gives us confidence in the future.

In the above statement the Picardy and Flanders drives are probably considered as one offensive.

Drive Proves 6-Day Verdun For Germans

Frightful Losses Compel Foe to Halt Before Objectives Are Won

By Wilbur Forrest (Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES

IN THE FIELD, June 15.—The sober military view of the situation on the Western front to-day sees it as the first real day of sunshine after weeks of rain. The marvelous French army and the equally marvelous leaders are not only masters of the enemy hordes, which still outnumber them, but they have inflicted a six-day Verdun on the Germans which will prove to be a hard blow to the enemy's future operations.

The battle between Montdidier and Noyon, beginning early in June and ending to-day, because yesterday and last night proved the enemy's inability to carry on the fighting in that sector, is one of the bloodiest defeats for the Germans since the six months' struggle before Verdun.

Allied Reserves Ready

The French are in possession of the important strategic points that lie in the line gained by counter attacks, and at this moment it may be stated that Foch has the situation so well in hand that he is prepared to meet with his interallied forces the enemy's next move, whatever or wherever it may be.

The Allied reserves are ready for the next stage of the great battle, which Hindenburg is now forced to continue like a gambler who plunges to the end. Next to the Kaiser and Hindenburg, the greatest insane murderer in Germany to-day is von Hutier, the general who invented the new German mass system of attack, which was first attempted last fall before Riga. It again gained considerable success in the offensive of March 21 ad against the British in Flanders, though at heavy cost. Its next success was in the surprise attack between Soissons and Rheims, where its losses may be said to have compensated for the terrain won if

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Austria Faces Grave Events, Madrid Hears

Berlin Visits Berlin to Discuss the Tense Situation With Germany

LONDON, June 15.—Reports of a serious crisis in Austria are current to-day. They come from various outside sources, but there is no direct confirmatory news.

A news message from the semi-official Fabra Agency of Madrid says private information from reliable sources states that grave events are about to occur in Austria, where the population is demanding peace at any price.

Amsterdam messages say a rumor was circulated on the Bourse yesterday that rioting had begun in Vienna.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says that a dispatch from the journey of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Berlin is connected with the tension in Austro-German affairs. It is believed that the tension now has become more critical. Austrian exchange receded a full point on the Bourse Friday.

Berlin Prepares To Start Another Peace Offensive

PARIS, June 15.—Berlin has not abandoned hope of obtaining a "good" German peace soon.

The press is following with curiosity and interest the preparations for a peace offensive which seems to be clearly outlined and about to pass from the newspaper domain into official circles.

The "Petit Journal," voicing the unanimous opinion of its colleagues, declares that German intrigue will fall before the unshakable will of the Allies. The only possible peace for them is a peace of justice and civilization, it says.

Amsterdam Hears Revolt Has Begun Throughout Austria

(By The United Press)

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—A revolt has broken out in Austria, according to reports received here to-day from the German frontier.

Serious rioting is said to have occurred in Vienna. No details have been received.

"Stop fighting" meetings are said to have been held in various parts of Hungary.

Austrian stocks have slumped on the local exchange.

Bulgaria Faces Crisis as the Result Of Rumanian Peace

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—Attacks on the Bulgarian Premier, Vaseil Rados-

Continued on next page, Column 3

New Attack Breaks Down At All Points, Says Rome

Orlando Says Enemy Failed to Make Even the Usual Preliminary Gains

French Recapture Two More Towns

Coeuvres and Montgobert Taken in Infantry Advance on 2-Mile Front

The Austrians at dawn yesterday launched a tremendous offensive on a 100-mile front in Italy.

From the Asiago Plateau, west of the Brenta River, to the Adriatic Sea the Austrian guns suddenly opened a violent bombardment of the Italian positions. After a terrific hammering, heavy infantry attacks were made against the Allied lines.

The heavy artillery preparation began at 3 o'clock. At 7 infantry attacks were launched against the whole line. Everywhere the stubborn resistance of the defending troops broke the force of the assaults, which netted results far below the enemy's expectations.

Fighting of extreme violence is going on along the whole front, Premier Orlando told the Italian Chamber of Deputies. From Asiatic to the Brenta River, from the Brenta to the Piave, and along the Piave from the mountains to the sea, the enemy is attacking the Allied lines in full force.

General Foch will have full control of the armies meeting the new menace, as his command now includes all forces in Italy as well as in France and Belgium. General Diaz is commander in chief of the Italian troops.

Suddenly swung from the plains of France, the main Teuton effort may have been diverted to Italy to satisfy growing unrest in Austria. A revolt and riots for peace are rumored to have broken out in Kaiser Karl's empire. No details of the uprising have been received.

The Austrian blow finds the Allied armies prepared. French and British units thrown onto that front in the last drive to aid the Italian forces have strengthened their defensive positions for the offensive drive which has just been launched.

Reacting against the German effort to push west from Soissons toward Compiègne, the French yesterday drove the enemy back along a two-mile front, recapturing the villages of Coeuvres and Montgobert and taking 130 prisoners and ten machine guns.

The artillery fire increased markedly at several points, especially on the flanks of the Champagne salient. Between the Aisne and Chateau Thierry and on the east side from Champlatt to Rheims the enemy guns have kept up a constant fire.

Orlando Announces Beginning of Great Austrian Offensive

ROME, June 15.—The Austrians began a great offensive at 7 o'clock this morning on the front from the Asiago Plateau to the sea.

This announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by Premier Orlando, who added:

"Our troops are everywhere resisting magnificently.

"Nearly the whole of our front is engaged, as the offensive extends with extreme violence from Asiatic to the Brenta, from the Brenta to the Piave and along the Piave everywhere, involving the Asiatic Plateau, the Mount Grappa sector and the plain."

Premier Orlando declared the